

A

Modern Essay

On the Thirteenth

SATYR

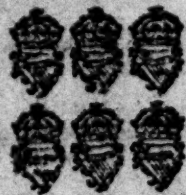
OF

JUVENAL

By HENRY HIGDEN.

*Ridiculum acri
Fortius & melius magnas plerunque secatur res.*

Licensed November 11th. 1685. Roger L'Estrange.



LONDON,

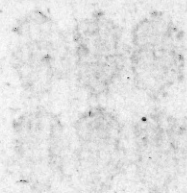
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A
Modern Clay

On the Tenth

SATYR

OF
JUVENALIS



LONDON

Printed by J. G. Smith, at the British Museum Press, 1851.

To the Right Honourable,
G E O R G E,
EARL OF
DARTMOUTH, &c.

My Lord,

TH E high Station Your Lordships Vertues have plac'd You in, have signally marked You out for Addresses and Dedications, (a troublesome Persecution that must always attend the Great and Fortunate) and possess me (among the Crowd) with assurance enough to think, that being warranted by ancient Custom, I may e'en venture to play

The Epistle Dedicatory.

the bold *Britain*, and pin a Dedication upon Your Lordship. Since no teeming Heroick Muse, though (after hard Labour) it produce but a Mouse; Or Puny Scribler, that makes a shift to grunt out a *Souterkin* of a Farce or Novel, but strait some Noble Person must be pickt out, and an Illustrious Name prefixt: So that the Pillars of the Nation, like those of the *Exchange*, are daily hung round with Advertisements of [*Outward and Homeward bound, &c.*] by every Skipper that hoists Sail for *Parnassus*, though but in a Dogger or Cock-boat. And truly, though so poor a Trifle is altogether unworthy of your Lordships Acceptance, or Patronage, yet that must not bar our Plea to your Protection: For by a certain sort of Right, which we Scriblers, with the rest of the Liberty and Property Men, call

The Epistle Dedicatory.

call Prescription, Your Lordship is as liable to suffer in this kind, as the Gravest and most Gouty Judge is obliged to hobble the Measures about the *Temple* fire.

'Tis under this claim I presume to give your Lordship this trouble, especially in this Censorious and Captious Age, when the undoubted Worth of the Patron is absolutely necessary to give it an Authentick Pass-port in the World, where not only the Book, but the Author's Principles and Practice must fall under the Censure of the severest Observators. And therefore I could not beg Protection under a more secure and glorious Umbrage than Your Lordship: A Person whose unshaken Loyalty has been so eminently signal, and whose Courage and Conduct both by Sea and Land, have been so highly Serviceable to His Majesty,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

esty, and the Defence and Honour of our Nation. So that Your Lordships many accumulated Preferments are but the *Meede* of that rising Vertue, which was ever the Darling of your ROYAL MASTER; who besides being worthily stiled the GREATEST, has gained the high Attribute of being the JUSTEST of Princes. But one yet farther Encouragement to Dedicate this slight *Essay*, upon so fam'd an Author as *Juvenal*, more particularly to Your Lordship, is, That I tender it into His hands who is so able to judge of the Original.

But now having laid so inconsiderable an Offering at Your Lordships Feet, though I must own my self that puny Brother of the Quill, as not to be Rich enough to adorn your Triumphs with Flowers, and Garlands, how-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

however my Zeal and Veneration for
Your Lordship is no less, though I
strow your way but with Rushes and
Daifies: which at present is the highest
Tribute can be rendred You by,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

HENRY HIGDEN.

TO

howbeit my Zeal and Veneration for
Your Lordship is no less; though I
know your way out with Rashes and
Dallies which at present is the highest
Tribune can be reached You by

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

HENRY HIGDEN.

TO

TO THE READER.

I Was once minded to have dropp'd this Brat in
the wide World without further Consideration;
till the Stationer plainly told me, That without a
Customary Preface it would never pass Muster, and
so prove his damage. And faith I was easily per-
swaded that such an ill rigg'd Companion would
hardly meet with a tolerable Reception, without a
civil Introduction and Recommendation.

Therefore bethinking my self to say something
to humour him, turning to the Title Page, I found
I had Christen'd it, A Modern Essay: And how,
thought I, can it be Modern, without so much as
one Recommendatory Copy of Verses before it, though
written perhaps by the Author in praise of himself
and his Poem, and father'd upon some unknowing
Friend:

Nor huffing Picture in the front,
With Bays and wicked Rhime upon't.

b

With-

To the Reader.

Without which necessary Ornaments and Imbellishments, a Poem will no more be valued, than a Quack without his Velvet Jump, and the Silver-headed Cane to put off his Gravity; or Holy-day Artillery-man without a new-scoured Head-piece, and a tawdry Plume waving in his Crest. Which most alluring recommendations being at present wanting, I have thought it fitting to bespeak the gentle Readers kindness in a few lines, which if obtained, may encourage us to mend all in a Second Edition, if the Fates permit.

And here again I was more at a loss than ever: For should I run division in praise of my Author, or the excellence of his Satyrick Vein, some captious Brother-Paper-stainer would strait have a sting at me, with a Who disputed the one, or doubted the other? Should I, to shew my pretended Reading, or Judgment, go about to give a Character of our Poet, and make Comparisons betwixt him and his other Rivals in Satyr, I might draw an unnecessary Quarrel upon my own Head: Therefore I have waded that point, and thought good to squander the little Paper I have allowed me, in defence of my self; which I hope the severest Judges will allow me in my own Cause, since scarce one in a hundred, were he to re print Tom Thumb, but would find something to say on so fair an occasion; Pro dignitate suscepti.

Well

To the Reader.

Well then, A Modern Essay let it be; for as a Translation I could not, and as a Paraphrase I would not own it: If I have ventured at something between both, I hope I may be the less censured, since the Vices here taxed by our Satyrift, are not so antiquated, but a slight Inquisition may discover them amongst our selves, though perhaps something altered in Dress and Fashion. As near therefore as I could, I have equipp'd them Al-a-mode; though nevertheless you'll find little other than the Old Shock new Trim'd, and that our present Age comes not much behind our Author's, in all sorts of Genteel Vice and Debauchery. But as to the particular Argument of this Satyr, viz. Breach of Trust, and Perjury, we need not the aid of SALAMANCA, since our own and our Neighbouring Island have in that long Bow out-shot all the World beside.

Some Criticks cavil our Author's Humour is too stiff, morose, and over-serious in down-right lashing and chastising Crimes: Whereas a jocular and facetious Jeer and Reproof, laughs Vice out of Countenance, and often works a perfect Cure and Conversion; and merrily discovering the odious deformity of Vice, shames ingenious spirits into Virtue. Another sort of Well-willers to our Author have concluded with themselves, his Verse being altogether stately, he ought, Spaniard-like, to main-

To the Reader.

tain his Gate and Gravity; nor must descend from his lofty Buskins, to Act the least part of the Comick Droll; which point I will not here discuss. But if I have aimed to abate something of his serious Rigour, and expressed his sense in a sort of Verse more apt for Raillery, without debasing the dignity of the Author, I hope the first will not be offended, and the latter will be entreated for a Pardon. As for the Notes, I have compos'd them as short and plain as I could, to point out and illustrate the meaning of our Author; and though abler Readers may despise their help, yet I doubt not but they will be assisting to the weaker Brethren.

To conclude, shall any of Calvinus's fraternity think to rally off his Crime with a depositum custodi; Or to excuse the matter, as having been so from the beginning: And if it were not for credulous Fools, how should wiser men live? I shall desire him to place this Satyr as a Mirrour before him in a clear light, and 'tis odds 'twill reflect his own likeness, and possibly make him see his own dear self at full length, where I will leave him in Contemplation, and conclude,

That brevity is very good
When w' are, or are not understood.

JUVENAL'S

JUVENAL'S

THIRTEENTH

SATYR.

THE ARGUMENT.

Our Author comforts his Friend Calvinus, who afflicts himself over-much for the loss of a Sum of Money, committed to the secret Trust of a supposed Friend, who denies and forswears it; shewing such Deceits and Losses are frequent in this Corrupt Age, and familiar at Rome. That though the cunning Knave may avoid the Censure and Punishment of the Laws, yet he shall not escape the Scourge and Terror of his own Conscience.

B

None

NOne can a Crime in secret act,
 But Conscience first condemns the Fact;
 From whose dumb Checks Offenders find
 A lasting Torment in their Mind.
 And though a well-brib'd (1) Sh'riff ensure ye
 A byass'd *IGNORAMUS* Jury;
 Who, for the purpose, cull'd and pack'd,
 Regard their Int'rest, not the Fact.

(a) *EXEMPLO.* Vel facinore, cuius malum exemplum nocet, alios peccare docens.

(b) *IMPROBA.* Quamvis gratia, fallacis & corrupti Prætoris, vel Judicis, Urnam, & Judicium, (i. e.) jus, & equitatem, vicerit, & superaverit: Qua nocentes sæpissime absolvuntur.

(a) *Exemplo quodcunque malo committitur, ipsi Dissplicet auctori, prima est hæc ultio, quod se*

Judice, nemo nocens absolvitur. (b) Improba quamvis Gratia fallacis prætoris vicerit urnam.

How

(3)

How ere absolv'd, yet still, the stains
On Memory's Record remains ;
And though they may the Guilt out-face,
Good Men detest an Act so base.

Thy Loss, thank Heaven, is not so great,
Scarce to be felt in thy Estate ;
And since the Fraud by which you smart,
Is usual, take't not to Heart :
Both Law and Equity afford
A Thousand Precedents on Record ;
Demonstrating, That Breach of Trust is
So frequent, 'tis scarce thought Injustice.

(a) *Quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
De scelere, & fidei violatæ crimine? Sed (b) nec
Tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris
facturæ te mergat onus: Nec (c) rara videmus
Quæ pateris: casus multis hic cognitus, & jam
Tritus, & è medio fortunæ ductus acervo.*

(c) NEC RARA. Quarta consolatio, ab exemplis aliorum, quod hujusmodi damnum non ipse solus expertus sit, sed quod idem multi alii perpeffi sunt.

(a) QUID SENTIRE. Secundum argumentum, quod omnes factum, illud tanquam sceleratissimum damnum, & detestentur.

(b) SED NEC. Tertium argumentum quod Calvinus satis dives, & in re adeo tenui natus non sit, ut levis jactura, decem nimirum H. S. quæ valent 250 Anglicanas Coronas aut circiter, obruat illum, & ad desperationem adigat.

(4)

Let Fools torment themselves, and grieve
For each slight Loss which they receive;
It cannot be the part of Wisdom,
Vainly to mourn when Mischief is done:
For Trifles, Grief should not abound,
But bear proportion with the Wound.
Thou, like a Bedlamite, dost rage,
Because in so debauch'd an Age,
A confident and ancient Crony,
Sunk, and forswore a Bag of Money.
And this a Miracle appears
To a gray Fopp of Threescore years.

(a) FLAGRANTIOR. Vehementior.

(b) VIRI. Prudentis, magnanimi.

(c) SPUMANTIBUS. Æstuantibus visceribus, quasi bili, ira & fervore spument.

(d) STUPET HÆC. Objurgat admirationem Calvini cum interrogatione. An Calvinus qui Fonteio Consule natus est, & jam

Sexaginta annos vixit, hæc & consilia, quæ passim & ubique sunt, cum stupore deminatur?

*Ponamus nimios gemitus, flagrantior (a) æquo
Non debet dolor esse (b) viri, nec vulnere major.
Tu quamvis levium minimam, exiguamque malorum
Particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus (c) ardens
Visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicis
Depositum, stupet (d) hæc, qui jam post terga reliquit
Sexaginta annos Fonteio consule Natus?*

Shall

(5)

Shall Lessons by Experience taught,
Be thrown away, and go for nought?
Can't thy dull Genius edify
By Precepts of Philosophy?
Whose saving Truths the wise advance,
To vanquish all th' Attacks of Chance;
Custom ev'n the unlearn'd convincing,
To bear the Yoke, and without wincing,
Since vain Reluctancy and Strife,
Increase the irksom load of Life.

When was there yet a Holy-day,
Did not new Frauds and Tricks betray?

(a) *An nihil in melius tot rerum proficis usu?*
Magna quidem, sacris quæ dat præcepta (b) *libellis,*
Victrix fortunæ sapientia. (c) *Ducimus autem*
Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jactare jugum vitæ didicere Magistra.
Quæ (d) *tam festa dies, quæ cesset prodere furem,*

imus, qui sine libris Philosophorum, per vitæ humanæ usum & experientiam, omnia vitæ incommoda ferre didicerunt, & necessitatis jugo non reluctari.

(d) FESTA DIES. Id est quæ dies adeo sacra & festa est quæ non prodat furem, aut manifestat aliquod scelus, aut facinus cujusdam furis vel perituri, aut nummos gladio vel veneno in pixide parata partes.

(a) AN NIHIL. Proficisci arte, vitæ humanæ, tot rerum usu, & tanta ætate.

(b) LIBELLIS. Ethici docentes Philosophiam, moralem humanitatem & sapientiam, exultare fortunæ, & valida esse contra omnia adversæ fortunæ tela.

(c) DUCIMUS. Id est, illos etiam merito felices & sapientes di-

Money's

(6)

Money's by Murder, Treason, got,
Cheats, Poyson, Padding, and the Plot :
Bullies, Buffoons, Knights of the Post,
Roar, domineer, and rule the Roast ;
And Dagger, Pistol, Poyson's made
The Implements of gainful Trade ;
Since Good Men are so rare, that even
In Rome it self you'll scarce find seven :
Why should we fondly dream, a dozen
Of Jurors may not bribe and cozen,
When Sodom might (in times of Yore)
Have been preserv'd for Half-a-score ?

Perfidiam, fraudes, atque omni ex crimine lucrum

(a) GLADIO. Notat latrones & ficarios.

(b) PIXIDE. Intelligit, venificas & venenum in pixide clausum & paratum.

(c) RARI. Dicit, autem vix in tota urbe Roma septem bonos inveniri, alludens ad Græciæ sapientes, qui numero septem fuerunt.

(d) THEBÆ. In Bæotia septem portæ fuerunt.

(e) NILI. Septem ostia.

(f) DIVITIS. Nam inundans agros Ægypti suo limo feraces & fertiles reddit.

*Quæsitum ; & gladio (a) partos, & (b) Pixide nummos ?
Rari (c) quippe boni numero vix sunt totidem, quot
Thebarum (d) portæ, vel (e) divitis (f) ostia Nili.*

With

With Iron, Brass, Silver, and Gold,
 Past (2) Ages did resemblance hold ;
 To name this last degenerate Race,
 Nature no Metal yields so base.
 Yet we for want of Faith, in vain
 Aloud of God and Man complain ;
 Loud, as a Pleader in the Hall,
 Resolv'd t' out-noise, and brazen all.
 Thou, Grandfire, that for nothing grieves,
 Deserv'st a Bibb and Hanging-sleeves :
 Know'st not, that others hoarded Riches
 With Tantalizing Charms bewitches ;

*Nunc (a) ætas agitur, pejoraque sæcula ferri
 Temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa
 Nomen, & à nullo posuit natura metallo.
 Nos (b) hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus.
 Quanto Fessidium (c) laudat vocalis agentem
 Sportula, dic senior (d) bulla (e) dignissime, nescis
 Quas (f) habeat Veneres aliena pecunia? —*

(a) NUNC ÆTAS. Id est, nunc aguntur à nobis pejora sæcula & deteriora quam fuit ferreum, quorum sceleri & vitio ipsa Natura nullum nomen invenit, nec metallum adeo vile habeat, ut pravitatem hujus sæculi corrupti satis apte possit exprimere. Quemadmodum priora sæcula ab auro, argento, &c. denominata fuerunt.

(b) NOS. Inepti sceleratum facinus videntes clamore implorare deorum atque hominum fidem incipimus, tanquam novum & inusitatum aliquod spectantes, cum hujusmodi crimina passim & ubique obvia habeamus.

(c) FESSIDIUM. Ostendit clyentes habuisse conductos, qui eum causas agentem alta voce collaudarent, non caudicia solum, verum & Poetis usitatum.

(d) DIC SENIOR. Acriter objurgat & vexat Calvinum, qui tot annos vixerit, & sui sæculi mores non dedicerit, ideoque dignus habitu puerili, cum asinum puerilem haber.

(e) BULLA. Fuit insigne puerorum ingenuorum quod è collo ad pectus porrigebatur, habens figuram cordis, ut quidam arbitrantur : alii Priapi.

(f) NESCI QUAS. Id est, nescis in quantis delitiis sit aliena pecunia per fraudem occupata.

And

And powerful Lechery allure 'em,
 That Locks and Bars cannot secure 'em?
 Who can but laugh at Sot so idle,
 That swears an Atheist on a Bible,
 Flatt'ring himself he will be just,
 Because an Oath secures his Trust?
 Think'st he believes a Power Divine
 Inhabits every Church and Shrine?
 Thy Folly makes the sly Rogue laugh,
 To see old Birds so caught with Chaff:
 Such Rules the Infant World obey'd,
 When (3) Saturn first the Scepter sway'd;

— Nescis

*Quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum
 Exigis (a) à quosquam ne pejeret, & putet ullis
 Esse aliquod numen Templis, æreque rubenti?
 Quondam hoc indiginæ (b) vivebant more, —*

(a) EXIGIS. Fidem & pietatem ab illo, qui Deum non credit, nec ultorem fore perjuri, & ob id stolidi tua simplicitas merito irridetur.

(b) INDIGINÆ. Latini ab origine antiquissimi Italici populi, ex nullo parente, ex nulla patria orti, quasi indigeniti, vivebant hoc more (i. e.) simpliciter.

Ere

(9)

Ere forc'd he lay'd his Kingship down,
And for a Scythe exchange'd a Crown.
When (4) *Juno* was a Tomrig Lass,
And (5) *Jove* without a hair on's Face,
Play'd at Bo-peep in *Ida's* Cave,
Before plain Heaven turn'd Courtly brave:
Ere Foreign Tricks, old Rights invading,
Brought in Balls, Treats, and Masquerading,
(6) No handsom Boy or (7) *Wench* did Skink
To add a Gusto to their Drink.
Or Clownish (8) *Vulcan*, all besmear'd
With Soot, wip'd Nectar from his Beard.

(a) — *priusquam*

Sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
Saturnus fugiens, tunc cum virguncula (b) *Juno*,
Et privatus adhuc Idæis (c) *Jupiter antris*.
Nulla super nubes convivium cœlicolarum,
Nec (d) *puer Iliacus, formosa nec Herculis* (e) *uxor,*
Ad Cyathos, & jam siccato nectare tergens
Brachia (f) *Volcanus Lyparæa nigra taberna.*

debat, ne à patre Saturno devoraretur.

(d) PUER ILIACUS. Ganymedes Filius Trois Regis Ilii nondum in Cœlum raptus Cinceus & Pincerna Jovis.

(e) UXOR. Heben juventutis Deam intelligit, quæ ante Ganymedem Jovi Cyathos ministrabat, erat filia Junonis quæ postea in Cœlum recepta Herculi nupsit.

(f) VOLCANUS. Cum non esset Vulcanus deorum faber.

(a) PRIUSQUAM. Imperante adhuc Saturno, quo aureum sæculum fuit, cum Saturnus nondum à filio Jove regno esset pulsus, qui profugus à Creta in Italiam pervenit, ibique à Jano hospitio exceptus est.

(b) JUNO. Nondum adulta, & Jovi fratri suo nupta.

(c) JUPITER. Cum Jupiter nondum Rex esset, sed privatus in Idæis antris à Rhea matre abscon-

C

Then

(10)

Then frugal Gods and eke Goddesſes,
Din'd privately on homely Meſſes ;
Scant Bills of Fare ſerv'd mod'rate wiſhes,
Plain wholeſome, no Luxurious Diſhes.
There Godſhips in the Upper Houſe
Were not as now ſo numerous,
When for good Husbandry the Skies
Were manag'd by few Deities.
Nor did their Number, Pomp, and State
Make (9) *Atlas* groan beneath the weight ;
None rul'd the (10) Ocean, or did keep
His Court and Revels in the Deep,

*Prandeat ſibi quiſque Deus, nec turba deorum
Talis, ut eſt hodie, contentaque ſidera paucis*

(a) ATLANTA. Quia fingunt
Atlanta cælum ſuſtinere.

(b) PROFUNDI. Neptunum
intelligit, qui mari imperat.

*Numinibus, miſerum urgebant (a) Atlanta minori
Pondere : nondum aliquis ſortitus triſte (b) profundum
Imperium,*

Or

Or surly Tyrant Rul'd in Hell
 Ghosts, that in gloomy Mansions dwell:
 Nor tortur'd Souls as yet did feel
 Whips, Furies, Vulture, or the Wheel.
 The jolly shades, frolick and free,
 Found no restraint of Liberty.
 Vertue was then at such a height,
 Dishonesty was wondred at,
 Had then a Boy not capp'd a Beard,
 Or, That not risen when Age appear'd,
 Though his own happier home afforded
 More Nuts and Acorns larger hoarded,

— Aut Sicula torvus cum conjuge (a) Pluton,
 Nec (b) Rota, nec (c) furia, nec (d) saxum, aut (e) vulturis attri-
 Pena, sed infernis (f) hilares sine regibus umbra.
 Improbilas illo fuit admirabilis ævo.
 Credebant hoc grande nefas, & morte piandum,
 Si juvenis vetulo non assurrexerat, & si
 Barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
 Plura domi fraga, & majores (g) glandis acervos.

(d) NEC SAXUM. Sisyphi ob furta & fraudes.

(e) VULTURIS. Qui jecur Tyti lancinat, eo quod Latonam de stupro sollicitasset.

(f) HILARES. Sui juris lætæ sine Plutone, sine Judicibus, viz. Æaco, Rhadamantho, Triptolemo.

(g) GLANDIS ACERVOS. Præcorum censum.

(a) PLUTON. Cum nondum
 esset Pluto deus ille inferni immi-
 tis horrendusque cum conjuge Pro-
 serpina, Cereris, filia in Ætæa Si-
 ciliæ monte rapta.

(b) NEC ROTA. Quæ Ixion
 volvitur, quia hostis jura violare
 voluit, & Janoni stuprum inferre.

(c) NEC FURIAE. Tres ultrices
 scelerum, Alecto, Tisiphona & Me-
 gæra, quæ variis cruciatibus nocen-
 tes persequuntur.

It was so Capital a Crime,
Deserv'd no Clergy at that time
For Beards then swept preheminece
From Valour, Beauty, Birth, and Sense.

Now find a Friend so firm and just;
Who never broke his Faith, or Trust;
So to a secret promise true,
He ne'er conceal'd one penny due:
Let Fame such an Example tell,
We'll register't in Chronicle;
And who but him, the Town shall ring,
And for the News, *Te Deum* sing;

(a) FOLLEM. Crumenam & sac-
culum è corio tanquam follem.
(b) THUSCIS. Quæ digna sit
cum reliquis portentis & prodigiis,
ob inusitatam novitatem scriptis
Auspicum Thuscum inferari.

*Tam venerabile erat præcedere quatuor annis,
Primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectæ.*

*Nunc si depositum non inficietur amicus,
Si reddat veterem cum tota ærugine (a) follem,
Prodigiosa fides, & (b) Thuscis digna libellis,
Quæque coronata lustrari debeat agna.*

Him,

Him, him, I'll like a Moon-calf view,
 Or Monster shewn at Barthol'mew;
 And wonder more, than if't had rain'd
 Millstones an hour, and no one brain'd;
 Than Sea of Milk, fresh water Oyster,
 Mule pregnant, or Bees swarm'd in Cloyster;
 Or what has been devis'd by Fiction,
 When bantring Drolls the World put tricks on;
 This Man our Wonder shall engage,
 As the sole Phoenix of the Age.
 And is it so? --- why then is't wondred,
 If you are bilkt of paltry hundred?
 By Chamber, and Bankers of London,
 Orphans, and herds of Fools are undone,

(a) *Egregium, sanctumque virum si cerno, (b) bimembri*
Hoc monstrum puero, vel mirandis sub aratro
Piscibus inventis; & fœtæ comparo (c) mulæ?
Sollicitus tanquam lapides effuderit imber,
Examenque apium longa consideret uva
Culmine delubri, tanquam in mare fluxerit amnis
Gurgitibus miris, & lactis vertice torrens.
Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
Sacrilega. Quid si bis centum perdidit alter
Hoc arcana modo? majorem tertius illa
Summam, quam patulæ caperet vix angulus arcæ?

(a) EGREGIUM. Innuit ulterius
 virum integrum & inculpatum.
 Romæ monstro bifronti & prodigioso partim esse similem.
 (b) BIMEMBRI PUERO. Veluti
 si puer natus esset semibos, ut Minotaurus, vel semiequus, ut Centauri.
 (c) MULÆ. Gravidæ & prægnantis, quia mulæ nunquam concipiunt. Ratio est quia mula gignitur & constat ex animalibus specie differentibus, viz. Equo & Asina.

Which

Which like a Deluge, in a day
Their whole Estates have swept away.

If slight of Hand, and queint Disguise
Conceal our Cheats from Mortal Eyes,
What matter is't, what Heaven 'spies?
Such Witnesses we'll ne'er dispute,
That seeing all things will be mute;
The point resolv'd, with demure look
The formal Knave salures the Book;
With Canting tone, and turn'd-up Eyes,
The brazen Rogue vents Perjuries;
Varnishing Tales Apochryphal,
With colours most Canonical.

(a) TAM FACILE. Egregia hæc sententia notat, homines pronos & proclives esse ad fallendum, deos qui omnia vident ut testes facile contemnentes, modo homines ignorent.

Tam (a) facile & pronum est superos contemnere testes, Si mortalis idem nemo sciet. (b) *Adspice quanta Voce neget, & quæ sit fidei constantia vultus!*

(b) ADSPICE. Accurate & graphice depingit talium hominum constantem malitiam, audaciam & impudentiam, qui alta voce, & constantia fidei & simulati vultus, audacter & pertinaciter pejerare audent.

Avouching

Avouching (*Verbo Sacerdotis*)
 Slight matters that occur to's notice;
 Confirms untruths he does depose,
 With Vollics of the deepest Oaths;
 And can with confidence defie
 Jove, and his whole Artillery:
 By two-edg'd Sword of Bully Mars,
 Apollo's Bow and Shafts he swears;
 By chaste Diana's Murdring Quiver,
 And Trident of the Sea's Law-giver;
 By Pallas Spear, and by the Club
 Wherewith Alcides us'd to drub;
 And all the dreadful Weapons seen
 In Heaven's warlike Magazine;

*Per solis radios, Tarpeiaque fulmina jurat,
 Et Martis frameam, & Cirrbæi spicula vatis:
 Per calamos venatricis pharetramque puella,
 Perque tuum pater Aegi Neptune tridentem:
 Addit & Herculeos arcus, hastamque Minerva,
 Quidquid habent telorum armamentaria cæli.*

And

And wishes (if he Married be)
The Devil take's Wife, and Family.

Some do believe the World's advance
From Club of *Atoms*, jump'd by chance,
Which jumbled in a *Chaos* lay,
Struggling to hit this lucky way;
Then Order from Confusion rose,
And *Matter*, fitly did dispose,
Which has subsisted ever since,
By Nature, not by Providence;
That no God steers the course of things,
Event from wild Chance-medly springs;

*Si vero & pater est, comedam, inquit, flebile nati
Sinciput elixi, Pharioque madentis aceto.*

(a) SUNT. Impii homines omnia casu, nihil autem providentia dei fieri censeant, (juxta Epicurum qui deum & providentiam sustulit.) ignorantes, naturam, fatum, fortunam, casum esse ejusdem dei nomina; quæ falsa & impia opinio, causa est tantorum scelerum & perjuriorum.

(a) *Sunt in fortunæ qui casibus omnia ponunt,
Et nullo credunt mundum Rectore moveri,*

The Sun by his own virtue burns,
 Whose crooked course the Year returns,
 Dispensing influence to all,
 Makes Summer, Winter, Spring, and Fall;
 To the dull mass fresh life does give,
 Makes Plants and Trees shoot forth and live;
 Wholly cashiering Providence,
 Religion, as a sham pretence,
 Devis'd to prop weak Humane Law,
 And Superstitious Fools to aw;
 Whence unconcern'd, they'll swear upon
 Both Testaments, or Alchoran;

(a) *Natura volvente* (b) *vices, & lucis, & anni,*
Atque ideo (c) *intrepidi quaecunque* (d) *altaria tangunt.*

producat. Cum tamen vere loquendo Natura nihil aliud est quam Deus.

(a) **NATURA** Quasi natura
 bruta & irrationalis fit causa rerum
 naturalium; & omnium rerum
 vicissitudinem, ortum, & interitum

(b) **VICES.** Diei, anni, temporum, motuum.

(c) **INTREPIDI.** Sine ullo metu & timore pejerant.

(d) **ALTARIA.** Nam veteres aras tangentes solebant in templis conceptis verbis jurare.

D

And

And turning serious things to Jest,
Swear, swallow, or take any Test.

Another Mungrel sort revere
A God, and Vengeance, yet forswear;
Thus arguing with themselves; For me
Let Heaven, what it please decree;
Strike me with ev'ry Malady,
Stone, Palsie, Gout, or Leprosy;
Content I'll live deaf, dumb, and blind,
So I may keep what I purloyn'd;
I'd rather grope my envy'd store,
Than live without it, scorn'd and poor:

ESTUS DEO ANUTA-W (a)
ESTUS DEO ANUTA-W (a)
ESTUS DEO ANUTA-W (a)

Est alius, metuens ne crimen pœna sequatur!

Hic putat esse Deos, & pejerat, atque ita secum:

Decernat quodcunque volet de corpore nostro

(a) ISIS. Hæc Dea cum Harpo-
crate corporibus morbos immittere
credebatur.

(b) IRATO. Insenso & infesto.

(c) FERIAT. Oculis me privet, & cœcum reddat.

(d) SISTRO. Instrumentum æreum vel etiam aureum & argenteum, quo in sacris Iſidis arguto strepitu resonabant, Iſis
enim, sistrum gerebat in dextra manu. Anglice a Tymbræ.

Dummodo vel cœcus teneam quos abnego nummos.

And

D

What

What starving wretch did ever doubt
 To swop his Health for the Rich Gout ?
 Or Foot-man having won the Race,
 To Sup high, would not pawn his Bays ?
 In vain you humm haranging Vicar,
 If he want Coin to purchase Liquor ;
 What can reward his pains, and studying,
 But Money, Sunday's Beef, and Pudding ?
 Or what damn'd Poet ere would write,
 That did not hope a good third Night ?
 It is not Zeal for a good Cause,
 But Fees stir up the Man o'th' Laws ;

Et phthisis, & vomicae putres, & dimidium crus
 Sunt (a) tanti? (b) Pauper locupletem optare podagram

Nec dubitat Ladas, si non eget Anticyra, nec

Archigine. Quid enim velocis gloria plantæ

(c) Præstat, & esuriens Piseæ ramus olivæ?

optare locupletem podagram, si non eget helleboro ex insula *Anticyra* proveniente; nec nobilissimo aliquo medico, qualis fuit

Archigini. (c) PRÆSTAT. Id est, inanis gloria & corona ex ramo oleæ victoribus data, nihil profunt pauperi & esurienti cur-
 fori.

(a) TANTI. Judicanda scilicet
 & estimanda: Innuit enim longe
 satius ægrotare cum divitiis quam
 sanum esse & pauperem.

(b) PAUPER LADAS. Licet
 velocissimus cursor, non dubitet

Nor thirst of Fame, but hope of Plunder,
Makes Heroes charge thro' Pikes & Thunder!

Heaven's Vengeance heavy is we know,
But heavy things move always slow;
And if to punish all they doom,
When will my day of rec'ning come?
If courteous Heaven be as we find,
Still to repenting sinners kind,
Who knows but I may find a place
In some free gen'ral Act of Grace?
Besides, Jove's more a (11) Gentleman,
Than for each petty fault to damn;

(a) UT SIT. Verba sunt per-
juri cum concessione conjuncta,
(l. e.) licet Dei ira sit vehemens &
gravis, tamen consolatur me quod
lenta & tarda sit; interea nos ge-
nio & voluptati indulgebimus.

(b) QUANDO. Post longum tempus ad me veniat, ridiculè cogitans deum more hominum per temporum intervalla
agere.

(a) *Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est.*

Si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,

(b) *Quando ad me venient? Sed & exorabile numen
Fortasse experiar: solet his ignoscere.*

And

And will for frailties pardon grant,
Which in our Nature they did plant;
Men pushing the same Game of sin,
With diff'ring Fates, some lose, some win;
While one in Cart meets with Reproaches,
The other Lords it in gilt Coaches;
A Traytor once successful grown,
Heaven his prevailing Cause does own;
Else why should Providence permit
Usurpers on the Throne to sit?

With Arguments like these they keep,
And lull their Consciences asleep;

Committunt eadem diverso crimina fero:

(b) *Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic (c) diadema.*

(d) *Sic animum diræ trepidans formidine culpæ*

Confirmant, ———

(d) SI C. Id est, talibus & similibus consolationibus se in scelero adversus poenam impij confirmant.

(a) MULTI. Homines eadem
scelera sæpe committunt, sed di-
versa sorte, eventu & successu.
(b) ILLE CRUCEM. Supplicium
crucis, furcæ, vel mortis atrocis
pretium & mercedem sceleris tulit.
(c) HIC DIADEMA. Coronam,
laudes & honores.

Till

Till by degrees they lose all sense
 Of shame, and ev'ry act dispense;
 As Women having broke the Ice
 Of Honour, plunge in ev'ry Vice:
 From paths of Vertue newly stray'd,
 Out-do Professors of the Trade;
 By their old Tempter once drawn in,
 They boggle at no sort of sin:
 These Qualms once over, 'twill be sport
 To see him dare thee to the Court,
 Proffer ye Answer, Affidavit,
 Speak which you please, Sir, you shall have it.

(a) TUNC TE. Id est, postquam
 animum ita obfirmavit, ultro te ad
 aram cum alacritate præcedit, &
 ibi se juramento purget.

(b) TRAHERE. Immo vero cunctantem te trahit, & si ire recuses, tibi molestus est, & interim coram aliis te ludibrio
 habet.

(a) ——— *Tunc te ad delubra vocantem*
Præcedit, (b) trahere immo ultra, ac vexare paratus.

Perhaps

Perhaps the matter so he'll handle,
 He'll bring an Action for the Scandal,
 Where, Confidence will Guilt out-face,
 And for meer Innocence will pass;
 The Cause by a right Jury try'd,
 Get a fat Verdict on his side;
 Or if you chance to guard that blot,
 Perhaps he'll swear you into th' Plot;
 While you roar out like a whip'd Strumpet
 At Bridewell, loud as speaking Trumpet,
 And in Blasphemous terms in vain
 Of God and Man alike complain.

(a) *Nam cum magna male superest audacia causæ,*
Creditur à multis fiducia. (b) Mimium agit ille,
Urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli.
 (c) *Tu miser exclamas, ut (d) Stentora vincere possis,*
Vel potius quantum (e) Gradius Homericus: —

calumniatur, non secus ut dominum suum vexat servus ille fugitivus & confidens, quem mimas representat in fabula mimo-
 graphi Catulli urbani & faceti.

(c) TU MISER. Tu innocens à perjuro vexatus deo inclamas voce Stentorea.

(d) STENTORA. Hic in exercitu Græcorum ad Trojam, tantam vocis altitudinem habuit ut solus clamaret quantum
 alii quinquaginta. Hinc proverbium, Stentore clamofior.

(e) GRADIVUS. Mars, apud eundem Homerum à Diomede vulneratus, exclamavit quantum decem millia virorum.

(a) NAM. Id est, ubi cum mala
 causa sceleratissimi hominis super-
 audacia conjungitur, illa audacia
 apud multos speciem innocentie
 & integritatis obinet, putant enim
 tantam audaciam & fiduciam ex
 recta conscientia pronat.

(b) MIMUM. Perjurus ille re-

Can

Can there be Gods above, and bear
 Audacious Perjury to hear?
 So unresenting, tame, and base,
 T' endure Affronts done to their Face:
 'T would move a perfect stone or stock,
 To see a Villain thus to mock;
 Why offer we vain Sacrifice,
 Or court regardless Deities?
 What need we either Church or Steeple,
 Or Priests to sponge upon the People,
 If blindly no regard be had
 To Men, or Actions good or bad?

(a) JUPITER HÆC. Jovem ipsum ut fœcundem increpat, qui videt, & audit tam manifesta perjurium, & non punit; & hominum stuporem arguit qui simulacris æneis & marmoreis numen inesse aliquod sibi persuaserunt.

(b) AUT CUR. Id est, superjuria non vis punire, & nos non audire, non etiam dignus es cui sacrificemur.

(a) Jupiter hæc? nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem Debueras, vel marmoreus, vel abeneus? (b) Aut cur In carbone tuo charta pia thura soluta Ponimus, & sectum vituli jecur albaque porci Omenta?

(25)

If in Truth's Quarrel they'll not arm,
Or do us either good or harm?
Why should they baulk us or encourage,
If they are no more than Chips in Porridge?
Or why allow their Pictures room,
Or Rev'rence then each Common Tomb?
Or pay respect to Heavenly Madams,
More than the Statue of (12) Jack Adams?

Cease thus to rave and calmly try,
What Comforts Reason can apply:
Stiff Precepts from the Stoicks brought,
Or Books by rigid Cynicks wrought,

— *Ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est*
Effigies inter vestras, statuamq; (a) Vagelli.
Accipe qua contra valeat solaria ferre,
Et qui nec (b) Cynicos, nec Stoica dogmata legit
A Cynicis iunica distantia; —

(a) VAGELLI. Homine stolidif-
simi.

CYNICI. Duplici pallio, STO-
ICI simplici utebantur, ceterum in
doctrina nihil erat discriminis.

E Or

Or the Calm Epicure, content
 With Herbs and Roots weak Nourishment,
 Are useless here : This easy Cure
 Is done without the help of Lower.
 If the Misfortune which you tell,
 Want in the World a Parallel,
 Then I'll not hinder you to maul,
 Your Rev'rent Head against the wall,
 Or Grief extravagant to show ;
 Let Tears as from a Fountain flow :
 For desperate Debts we seldom look,
 But write them on the back o' th' Book :

(a) NON EPICURUM. Epicurum non admiratur, qui summum bonum in voluptate & tranquillitate ponit, fuit tamen Epicurus (teste Seneca) sobrius admodum parvo horto & olivibus contentus.

(b) LÆTUM. Non sine voluptate contentum.

(c) PLANTARIBUS. Olusculis.

(d) CURENTUR. Afflicti gravibus ærumnis, gravem possunt Philosophum, qui consoletur & eu-

ret. (e) TU. ejus damnum levis est non ita gravi consolatori opus habes. (f) DISCIPULO. Medico mediocri. (g) TAM. Quam ejus qui se fefellit. (h) CLAUDENDA EST JANUA. Imidet eos qui juxta Proverbum equo amisso stabulum clau-

Suspicit exigui (b) latum (c) plantaribus horti.

(d) Curentur dubii medicis majoribus agri :

(e) Tu venam vel (f) discipulo committe Philippi.

Si nullum in terris (g) tam detestabile factum

Ostendis, taceo, nec pugnis cedere pettus

Te veto, nec plana faciem contundere palma :

Quandoquidem accepto (h) claudenda est janua damno,

(27)

In vain with Locks, after the Deed,
We would secure the pilfer'd Steed.
The Funerals of our Friends with State,
And mournful Pomp, we celebrate,
Condoling their Deceased Souls,
With Bellowings loud, as *Irish* howls;
Content to grieve in outward show,
And squeeze a feigned Tear or two;
With real Sorrow truer hearted,
We mourn our Money that's departed;
While all agree in this belief,
We do not Counterfeit our Grief.

*Et majore domus gemitu, majore tumultu
Planguntur nummi, quam funera. Nemo dolorem
Fingit in hoc (a) casu, vestem (b) diducere summam
Contentus, (c) vexare oculos, humore coacto.
Ploratur lachrymis amissa pecunia veris.*

(a) IN HOC CASU. In amissione
bonorum.
(b) DIDUCERE. Dilacerare.
(c) VEXARE. Lachrymis misere ap-
rendo oculos: viz vi expressis.

If Law and Equity produces
 Each Day fresh instance of Abuses,
 'Tis each Defendants usual practice,
 For to disown their Bond their Act is;
 Proceed to Juries when they've pack'd 'em,
 Find Money paid, or *non est factum*,
 A Counterfeit Bill of Exchange
 No Man does now admire as strange:
 When for to make the Cheat pass better,
 Post brings advice in feigned letter.
 To those Intrigues who is a Stranger
 That ever heard the name of (12) Granger?

(a) SI DECIES. Si autenticum
 Romæ est, ut instrumenta obligato-
 ria ceratis tabulis inscripta vel de-
 cies legantur obsignenturque, suam
 tamen chirographam debitores ne-
 gant se unquam scripsisse, & di-
 cunt adulterinam vanam & super-
 vacuam esse.

(b) SARDONICHUM. Signum in
 gemma preciosa sculptum.

*Sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querela,
 Si (a) decies lectis diversa parte tabellis
 Vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
 Arguit ipsorum quos littera, gemmaque princeps
 (b) Sardonychum, loculis que custoditur eburnis:*

And

And all this vouch'd by witnesses,
 That make a trade of Perjuries,
 And daily are at Change-time found,
 In Temple-Walks, or the Church-round;
 Though Fortune sometimes vilely nicks 'em,
 And in the Wooden-ruff fast sticks 'em.

Why then are you too delicate
 To share with us the common Fate?
 Why you so great a Favourite,
 That no Mischance on you must light?
 While we predestin'd Reprobates,
 Are persecuted by the Fates.

*Tenunc delicias (a) extra communia censes
 Ponendum, quia tu (b) gallinae filius alba,
 (c) Nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis.*

(a) EXTRA-Communem & vulgarem sortem.

(b) TU GALLINÆ FILIUS ALBÆ. Proverbium in illos qui aliquid peculiare esse volunt: vel sibi videntur egregii & super alios felicitos nati.

(c) NOS VILES. In allegoria perferat. Tu singularis & nobilis communem hominum sortem detrectas, quam nos è vili turba nullius pretii homunculi sustinere cogimur.

Like

Like Slaves must drudge and carry double,
 Tugging the labouring Oar of Trouble :
 Thy wrongs are scarcely worth regard,
 If with known Villainies compar'd,
 Th' effects of Rapine, Lust, and Rage,
 Which every day amaze the Age :
 Murder is to each hectoring Blade,
 A gainful, fashionable Trade ;
 While *Bravoes* let themselves to hire,
 As hackney Seconds, to each Squire.
 For drunken Brawls, *notorious* Misses,
 (13) Gilt makes them Combat like the *Swisses*.

(a) LATRONEM. Sicarium ad occidendum conductum notat

*Rem pateris modicam, & mediocri bile ferendam,
 Si flectas oculos majora ad crimina : confer
 Conductum (a) latronem,*

Examples

(31)

Examples of all Crimes appear
In ev'ry (14) *Newgate-Calendar*:
Rape, Incest, Murder, Sodomy,
Theft, Sacrilege, and Burglary;
Here Papists set the Town on Fire;
Or else the (15) Monument's a Lye;
But who will Credit *Patience Ward*,
A Knight o'th Post upon Record:
Villains the Sacrament receive,
Only with a Design to thieve;
And after Service staying late,
Both watch and pray to steal the Plate.

(a) *Incendia sulfure capta*

Atq; dolo, primos cum janua colligit ignes:

(b) *Confer & hos veteris qui tollunt grandia templi.*

Pocula adoranda tubiginis, & populorum

Dona, vel antiquo positas à Rege coronas.

(a) INCENDIA. Offim sulfure, nunc pulvere tormentario facta.

(b) CONFER. Compara spoliati-
onem templorum cum denegatione
depositi tui.

Presented

Presented as I well remember,
 To bribe the Town, to choose a Member :
 These make no more to strip a Shrine,
 Then *Buccaneers* beyond the Line ;
 A Saint or Demy-God melt down,
 Remorseless as *Blood* stole the Crown.
 For which and other famous Pranks,
 Some purchase Punishment, some Thanks.

These are but slight and trivial Crimes,
 Mere Peccadillios of our times,
 Did you your private Wrongs compare
 With Poys'ners, Treason, Massacre ;

(a) TONANTEM. Jovis Statuam.
 (b) ARTIFICES. Veneficos qui
 venenum parant.

(c) MERCATOREMQUE. Vendi-
 torem simul & emptorem.

(d) DEDUCENDUM. Parrici-
 dam intelligit includendum cul-
 lo, cum gallo, cane, simia, & ser-
 pente.

(e) SIMIA. Innoxia adversis fati-
 in sociam poenam destinata, cum
 ipsa non occiderit parentem.

*Hæc ibi si non sunt, minor extat sacrilegus, qui
 Radat inaurati femur Herculis, & faciem ipsam
 Neptuni, qui bracteolam de Castore ducat.*

An dubitat solitus totum conflare (a) Tonantem?

Confer & (b) artifices, (c) mercatoremque veneni ;

Et (d) deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo

Claudisur adversis innoxia (e) simia fati.

All

All which, with far more useful Lessons,
 From Dawn till Night you'll hear at Sessions,
 Consider well Mens manners, then
 Say you're ill treated if you can.

Why should you grumble if you meet
 Fowl play, where ev'ry Man's a Cheat ?
 Who wonders at a crafty Scot ?
 Or Dutchman given to the Pot ?
 Who would admire a Black in Guiny ?
 Or Church-land should produce a Nynny ?
 Or Daughter bred by Mother lewd,
 That has the self same Course pursu'd ?

*Hæc (a) quota pars scelerum, quæ (b) custos Gallicus urbis
 Usque à Lucifero, donec lux occidat, audit ?*

Humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti

Sufficit una (b) domus, paucos consume dies, et

Dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, (c) aude.

(d) Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus ? aut quis

In Meroe crasso majorem infante mamillam ?

Cæcula quis stupuit Germani lumina ? flavam

Cæsariem, & madido torquentem cornua cirro ?

(a) QUOTA. Minima scilicet.

(b) CUSTOS. Rutillium Gallicum intelligit qui sub Domitiano præfectus fuit Romæ & Custos urbis.

(b) UNA DOMUS. Illius Rutillii.

(c) AUDE. Si potes juste.

(d) QVIS TUMIDUM. Quis ea quæ vulgo accidunt, & quæ quotidiana, & quasi è loci natura sunt, miranda putet ; Romæ videre omnes scelere profligatos, non magis mirum est quam in Alpibus omnes strumosos vitio aquæ quam ibi potant, tanquam mammosas in Meroe Egypti civitate: Germanos cum

Or cæculis oculis & flava cæsarie.

(34)

Or fulsom Bawd with half a Nose,
Confirm her wheedling Shamms with Oaths?
All this unto a Man of Sense,
Being but natural Consequence.

(18) When Hostil Cranes, with clamors
In Squadrons make a noisy cloud, (loud,
The Pygmy-land Militia rise
T' oppose their common Enemies ;
With force united Puny-Nation,
Joyn to resist threatning Invasion ;
If from the Body any stray,
Pickeering Crane sweepes him away,

(a) NATURA Ut hæc illis Natu-
ra & more, ita & nobis Romanis,
Æclera.

*Nempe quod hic illis (a) Natura est omnibus una.
Ad subitas Thracum volucres, nubemque sonoram
Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis :
Mox impar hosti, raptusque per aëra curvis
Unguibus à seua fertur grue, si videas hoc
Gentibus in Nostris, risu quariere ; —*

And

(35)

And does in gripeing Tallons bear,
The sprawling Warriour through the Air.
Doubtless so Comical a sight,
Would with the Novelty delight;
But in that numerous dwarfish Host,
Where none's but a foot high at most,
And such Incounters happen daily,
None on the accident will rally.

But shall so base a Perjury,
Pass unrewarded, and shot-free?
Shan't Vengance dog him at the Heel,
And he divine resentment feel?

—sed illic,
*Quamquam eadem assidue spectentur praelia, ridet
Nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.*

(a) *Nullane perjuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
Pœna erit? —*

(a) NULLANE. Objection, Ita ne
ille perjurus impune evadet?

Suppose the Wretch this very hour,
 Wholly consign'd into your Power;
 And suffer'd for his punishment
 The sharpest Pains you could invent;
 Impal'd, gashook'd, wrackt or strappado'd,
 Or on live Coals were Carbonado'd,
 In some unthought of manner dies,
 That Malice yet is to devise;
 All this will not retrieve your loss,
 Or make you richer by a Cross:

But then Revenge in these Intrigues
 Sweeter than Muskadine and Eggs;

(a) ABREPTUM. Puta majoribus
 poenis afficitur, quam animus tuus
 exposcit, quid tibi prodest, nec
 damnum ex hac re refarciari po-
 test.

(b) AT VINDECTA. Per objectio-
 nem, id est vindicta quæ in ocu-
 los incurrit, vel per carificem vel
 per nosmet ipsos gratissima est.

— (a) *Abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
 Protinus, & nostro (quod plus velit ira?) necari
 Arbitrio; manet illa tamen jactura, nec unquam
 Depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco.
 Invidiosa dabis minimus solatia sanguis.*
 (b) *At vindicta bonum vita jucundius ipsa.*

Is by fond Mortals understood,
 Above all sublunary good:
 So do the Mad cap, hare-brain'd crowd
 Of Dam-me-Boys, roar out aloud,
 Who for a frolick, or but flight
 Occasions, will lug out and fight,
 And when the Brutes are mad or drunk,
 Swagger for nothing, or a Punk;
 Huff, Bully, Bounce Rhodomontadoes,
 And quarrel with their very Shadows.
 Such Practice has been in all Ages,
 Condemn'd by sober Men and Sages:

(a) *Nempe hoc indocti, (b) quorum praeordia nullis
 Interdum, aut levibus videas flagrantia causis,
 Quantulacunque adeo est occasio, sufficit ira.*

(a) NEMPE. Respondet Poeta ad objectionem: & dicit homines stultos, indoctos, imperitos, rudes, & imbecilles, iracundos esse, & vindictae cupidos, etiam ob nullas causas irascientes, non viros sapientes.

(b) QUORUM. Cor saepe praeter rem, ob nullam causam vel nullius momenti, videas incandescere, & ira flagrare.

Passions.

(38)

Passions in narrow Compass pent,
Like winds, will struggle for a vent;
While Souls enlarg'd, do seldom find
Such Storms in their serener mind;
Who can with ease and scorn surmount,
All sense of Wrong, and an Affront:
For so the wise (19) *Crysippus* thought,
And (20) *Thales* mild Example taught:
(21) *Socrates* suffer'd without strife,
Sworn and trappan'd out of his life;
Undaunted, drank the Poyson up,
Nor wish'd his Foes might pledge the Cup:

*Crysippus non dicit idem, nec mihi Thaletis
Ingenium, dulcique senex (a) vicinus Hymetto,
Qui partem accepta seva inter vincla cicuta
Accusatori nollet dare.*

Wisdom

Wisdom apt Remedies can find,
 To cure each Sickness of the Mind,
 With weeding Errors from the Ground,
 Plants in their Room, what's true and sound:
 Revenge by Nature growing wild,
 By care is rooted out, and kill'd:
 But if the Soyl Indulgence give,
 No Plants of Justice there will live;
 O'er-run, and choak'd, thrive there no longer,
 Where Reason's weak, Passions grow stronger;
 The certain cause that still we find,
 It domineers in Woman-kind,

— plurima felix

*Paulatim vitia, atq; errores exuit omnes,
 Prima docens rectum (a) sapientia: quippe minuti
 Semper, & infirmi est animi, exiguiq; voluptas
 Ultio, continuo sic (b) collige, Quod vindicta
 Nemo magis gaudet, quam femina—*

(a) SAPIENTIA. Philosophia moralis, quæ imprimis iræ & reliquis affectibus fræna injicit; & vindictam docet obedire, & morigerare, docens etiam quod justum & Naturæ conveniens est.

(b) COLLIGE. Argue, conclude, mulieres sunt vindictæ cupidissimæ, at mulieres sunt infirmi animi, Ergo &c. Quo enim minor est animus, eo affectibus magis percellitur & superatur.

And.

And leads their easy Minds astray,
 Like *Will i'th Wisp*, out of the way;
 Hood-wink'd they rove the crooked Path,
 Of Head strong Lust, Pride, Fraud & Wrath,
 Till tyr'd, and torn, with Bush and Bryer,
 In Bogs of Infamy they mire.

Can you then fondly think, because
 Crimes scape the Censure of the Laws,
 They pass unpunish'd? No: within,
 Conscience afflicts them for their sin;
 While sharper pains their Souls torment,
 Than Judge, or Tyrant can invent:

(a) CUR TAMEN. Probat jam sequentibus neminem sceleratorum impunitatem habere.

(b) QUOS. Certe illi impune non evaserunt, qui suam poenam, & vindictam, semper comitem habent.

(c) SURDO. (i.e.) tacito & latenti tormento, quod animum & interiora affligit, quod nominat occultum flagellum; hæ sunt furie illæ infernales, quibus Orestes, Alceon & alii fuerunt agitati.

(d) CÆDITIUS. Index illius temporis apud Vitellium crudelissimus, qui semper gravioribus suppliciis delectabatur.

(e) RHADAMANTUS. Inferorum index iustissimus, & maxime severus Jovis & Europæ filius, Rex Lyciæ.

—— (a) *Cur tamen hos tu*
Evasisse putes, (b) quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, & (c) surdo verberare cadit
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?
Pœna autem vehemens, & multo savior illis,
Quas & (d) Ceditius gravis invenit, & (e) Rhadamanthus.

No

No sense of Torture can compare
 With Pangs of Sinner in despair :
 That's sharp, but momentary Grief ;
 This knows no End, nor hopes Relief ;
 While in their Breasts condemn'd, they feel,
 And antedate the Pains of Hell.

A Story just pat to this Case
 I've read, but cannot quote the place,
 Tho in Authentick writ, I'm certain ;
 That once upon a time, a *Spartan*
 Unto whose trust, a friend like you,
 Had left a bag of Coin or two,

(a) *Nocte, dieque suum gestare in pectore testem:*
 (b) *Spartano cuidam respondit* (c) *Pythia vates:*

G

(a) NOCTE. Conscientiam Testem
 quæ nunquam cessat accusare & re-
 um convincere, & de illo supplicium
 sumere. Quò nulla poena, nul-
 lus cruciatus, gravior & truculentior
 excogitari potest, quam est ipsa
 revera poena infernalis.

(b) SPARTANO, &c. Glauco per
 hanc historiam ostendit, fieri non
 posse, ut qui depositum abnegarit
 poenam effugiat. Hanc historiam re-
 citat Herodotus Lib. 60.

Of (a) PYTHIA VATES. Apollinis sa-
 cerdos fatidica, qui Pythius dictus,
 à Serpente Pythonè occisus.

Of which posselt, the Rascal grutches
 To part with's Booty out of's Clutches ;
 To be resolv'd of what he doubted ,
 Consults the Oracle about it,
 If he might use Equivocation,
 Or else forswear it on occasion ;
 And so might bite his Friend confiding :
 Which made the intraged Priestess chide him,
 And plainly told him from *Apollo*,
 Due punishment such Crimes should follow.

-
- (a) HAUD. Illam malam mentem & quod deum tentaret.
 (b) DEPOSITUM. Fidei commissum non reddere.
 (c) JURE. (i. e.) suum scelus ac dolum Jure jurando tueri, ac conformare vel palliare, & excusare.
 (d) QUÆREBAT explorabat & sentabat ec quid etiam deus hanc fraudem esset approbaturus.
- (a) *Haud impunitum quondam foret, quod dubitaret*
 (b) *Depositum retinere, & fraudem* (c) *jure tueri*
Jurando: (d) quarebat enim quæ numinis esset
Mens, & an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo.

Worthy

Worthy the God was the Prediction
 Which prov'd a true one, and no Fiction;
 With Thunder of the Sentence stunn'd,
 He hasts his Purchase to refund:
 Now 'twas not Honesty, but Fright,
 Which made the Knave at last do Right;
 Nor did Compliance save his Bacon,
 That would have Virtues Paths forsaken;
 Himself with his whole Fire-side,
 At once for an example dy'd,
 Together with Remote Relations,
 Unto the Third, Fourth Generations.

*Reddidit ergo (a) metu, (b) non moribus, & tamen omnem
 (c) Vocem (d) aditi dignam templo, veramq; probavit:
 Extinctus tota pariter cum prole, domoque,
 Et quamvis longo deductis gente propinquis.*

(a) METU. Poenarum quas Ora-
 lum minabatur.

(b) NON MORIBUS. Non amore
 virtutis & Justitiae, quia timuit, non
 quia sponte voluit.

(c) VOCEM. Oraculi veram esse
 ostendit.

(d) ADITI. Vatis ex adito (i.e.)
 loco Templi intimo & ab aliis in-
 accessio.

If Perjury altho but meant;
Met with so Tragical Event :
What dreadful Vengeance must impend,
So base, and treacherous a Friend ?

Whoever but designs a Crime,
Is guilty, at the self same time,
Altho perhaps he ne'er proceeds
To ripen his intent to Deeds ;
If the foul Crime he perpetrate,
Perpetual horrors on him wait ;
Th' Effects of black Despair he feels
That haunt and dog him at the heels ;

(a) VOLUNTAS. Si in Spartano *Has partitur pœnas peccandi sola (a) voluntas.*
voluntas sola peccandi. (facto non
commisso) tam severe puniatur,
quanto magis scelerum factum sui
perfidii amici puniendum sit?
(b) NAM SCELUS. Egregia sen-
tentia cum sacris literis conspirans;
(i. e.) qui apud se cogitavit & deliberavit scelus committere, reus est æquæ atque si cogitatum scelus perpetrasset. (c) FACTI.
apud deum revera qui animum respicit, scelera & mala facta, non ex se, vel per se, adeo mala sunt, quam quod ex ma-
lo animo proficiuntur. (d) CEDO. Concedo quanto magis si sceleratus, suas impias meditationes in actum produxit punie-
tur. (e) PERPETUA ANXIETAS. Ostendit Conscientiam illius qui crimen admittit, continua, & perpetua tormenta persentire.

Grief, Sorrow, each unwelcom Guest,
 Take Lodgings in his anxious Breast :
 If to divert his Pangs he try
 Choice Musick, Mirth or Company,
 Like *Bancoe's* Ghost, his ugly Sin,
 To marr his Jollity, stalks in ;
 At Costly Banquet, 'twill not cease
 To haunt, and to disturb his peace ;
 And tho the chief Guest at the Treat
 He nauseats all, and cannot eat,
 The Morsel chew'd he cannot swallow,
 As if his Teeth were clog'd with Tallow :

— *nec Mensa tempore cessat*
Faucibus ut morbo siccis, interque molares
Difficili crescente cibo. —

To

To rowse him from his Dumps, they try
 A Glas of noble Burgundy;
 That friendly God's a sure relief,
 From ev'ry Soul to banish Grief.
 His vitiated Tast (alas!)
 Receives no pleasure from the Glas;
 And at old *Hock* makes as severe
 A face, as if 'twere Vinegar.

At night in Bed tosses and turns
 Restless, while watchful Taper burns;
 Or if by chance, slumber allows
 His harass'd Limbs a short repose,

— Sed vina miselhts

*Expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus
 Displicet. Ostendas melius, densissima ruga
 Cogitur in frontem, (a) velut acri ducta Falerno.
 (b) Nocte brevem si forte indulgit cura soporem,
 Et toto versata toro jam membra quiescunt,*

(a) VELUT. Non secus ac si acetum
 ex falerno vino acerrimum bibisset.
 (b) NOCTE (i. est) si sollicitudo
 eor urens ex mala Conscientia, post-
 quam diu multumque in lecto ver-
 savit, brevem somnum quod rectum
 non est vel saltem rarissimum, ipsi
 indulgit, paulo post Conscientia ex-
 citatus rursus evigilat.

His

His working fancy represents
 Fresh Argument for discontents
 Dreams he th' abused Temple fees
 And the affronted Dieties,
 You his wrong'd friend before his Eyes,
 Stalking in a Gygantick fize,
 Ready upon his Corps to sieze
 To revenge Theft and Perjuries.
 Bath'd in cold Sweats he frighted Shreiks
 At Visions bloodier than (24) King Dick's.
 These are the trembling Cowards start
 At ev'ry chance with akeing Heart,
 Look pale and are of Wits bereaven
 To hear th' Artillery of Heaven.

*Continuo templum, & violati numinis aras,
 Et quod precipuis mentem sudoribus urget,
 Te videt in somnis: tua sacra, & major imago
 Humanâ turbat pavidum, cogitque (a) fateri:
 Hi (b) sunt qui trepidant & ad omnia fulgura pallent,*

(a) FATERI. Se scelus summum admisisse, & summa etiam poena dignum esse.

(b) HI SUNT. Mali semper pavidifant, & timent quoties fulgura audiunt, quæ à Jove irato mitti quant sceleratis puniendis.

Not

Not guessing Chance can make so lowd
 A Crack, when Winds break through a Cloud,
 And flash, when each the other flocks,
 Like Flint and Steel in Tinder-box :
 The Wretches, in a sad Condition,
 Fancy each Bolt brings its (25) Commission,
 From Heavens avenging Arm being sent,
 And aim'd at them for punishment;
 Which if they scape, then they believe
 That respit's, but a short reprieve
 From an inevitable Doom,
 That with surprise will surely come ;

*Cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure cali,
 Non quasi (a) fortuito, (b) nec ventorum rabie, sed*

(a) FORTUITU. Casu ex opinione
 Epicuri.

(b) NEC VENTORUM RABIE. Cum illi violenter inter se confligunt, Phisici scribunt, quod ex collisione ventorum & nubium, non secus ut lapidum ignis eliciatur.

(c) IRATUS. Sceleribus hominum tanquam vindex eorundem.

(d) ET JUDICET. Alii vindicet, ut supplicium de sceleratis sumat.

(e) ILLA NIHIL. Tempestas præterita nihil nocuit, proxima quæ sequitur sollicitudine majori timetur, hujus exemplum habuimus in Cæligula.

(c) Iratus cadat in terras, & (d) judicet ignis.

(e) Illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur

Proxima tempestas : velut hoc dilata sereno.

If Pulse uneven, restless night,
 With Symptoms of a Fever fright,
 They think the dreadful Summon's come
 To hurry 'em to eternal Doom;
 To Heaven they dare not send a Prayer,
 Least they wake sleeping Vengeance there;
 And to their own destruction raise
 Anger, they know not to appease;
 Sin's of unconstant fickle Nature,
 Varying its Object, shape and Matter;
 To start fresh Game is always ranging;
 Like Proteus makes no end of changing;

(a) *Præterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
 Si cœpere pati, missum ad sua corpora mortuum
 Infesto credunt à Numine: Saxa deorum*

Hæc, & vela putant: Pecudem spondere Sacello

(b) *Balanem, & laribus (c) cristam promittere Galli
 Non audent. Quid enim (d) sperare nocentibus agris
 Concessum? vel qua non dignior (e) hostia visa?
 Mobilis, & varia est firme natura malorum.*

H

(a) PRÆTEREA. Præterea si in Pleuricida incidant, cujus calor somnum adimit, censent illum vindictæ loco à deo immissum.

(b) BALANTEM. Pro sanitate recuperanda Ovem vel Agnum offerre non audent.

(c) CRISTAM. Gallorum diu gratissima credebatur qua Lares, & Penates præcipue placati. Et Gal- lum Esculapio solvebat qui co- valuerat.

(d) SPERARE. Nocentes agri mi- serum sunt, quibus spes negata est, quæ omnibus hominibus reli- cta credebatur.

(e) HOSTIA. Quæ hostia adeo vi- lis est, quæ pro sceleratorum vita mactari debeat, quæ potius vivere debeat, quam homines impii & scelerati.

Ca

Cameleon Trimmer shifting dye,
 By turns, wears ev'ry Livery.
 Set the Door open to one Sin
 All sorts of Crimes will strait rush in;
 Decoy'd to swallow by the Devil
 Quickly distinguish Good from Evil;
 Fruits of Apostacy we find
 Too soon in the debauched mind;
 And though perhaps, sometimes within
 Pangs of Remorse are felt for Sin;
 When with like appetite we burn,
 To our old haunts again, return;
 Nature and Custom draws us in,
 For who can bound or stint his Sin?

(a) CUM. ad perpetrandum scelus
 voluit, in eodem constantia per-
 stitit, abundat in illic confidentia.
 (b) TAMEN. Sibi scelus male
 consilii scriptis voluit, non in-
 stant abstinere nequeunt, ad vici pro-
 prii, dulcedine jam & consuetudine
 capti & impediti.

(a) Cum scelus admittunt superest constantia: quod fas,
 Atque nefas; tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
 Criminibus. (b) Tamen ad mores natura recurrit
 Damnatos, fixa & mutari nescia: Nam quis
 Peccandi finem posuit sibi? —

(58)

Reproofs, are Arguments for laughter, and A
To those have eat Shame, and drank after, A
Grown resolute, like Men of Mettle, and H
They burnish face with brazen Kettle. IV 10
For Men, in the Career of Vice, c. 2000 H
Like those that slide upon the Ice, D (58) T
Can't on the sudden stop, but run H
Push't by their Passions headlong on, H
Nor on the Precipice can stay, q. 2000 T
For Hell is down-hill all the way or 1000 H
Who ever yet made stop at Sin, H
When with Success, his hand is in? The favour of T

(a) Quando recepit,
Ejectum semel a tergo de fronte ruborem
(b) Quisnam hominum est, quem tu consensum videris non
flagitio? —

(a) QUANDO. Ille qui per se
semel verumque, quia vult
limites praeferat, nunquam pedem
recipiet, quem semel de periculo
fronte deiecit.
(b) QUISNAM. Quis est hominum
qui semel cum peccaverit, non
non hoc frons deiecit, non
sua vitam deiecit, non

H 2

A

A lucky Entrance makes him flush,
 And at all Games his Fortune push,
 Till he the Gentle Habit get,
 Of Vice, and danced into the Net,
 With Irons cramp'd in Dungeon close,
 The (26) Devil brings him his old shoes:
 There jilting Fortune will deceive him,
 Feign'd Friends, the World and Pleasure leave
 Then lying pensive and forlorn,
 Expos'd to Miseries and Scorn,
 Must in base humble suppliant fashion,
 The favour beg of Transportation.

(A) DANT. Pedibus vincietur olim
 & ligabitur qui se perfide decepit.
 (b) UNCUM. (i. e.) in tenebrico-
 lo carcere unco ferro constringe-
 tur, vel potius sub unco carnificis
 ad seculi Gemonias.
 (c) AUT. In insulam ejus Maris ex-
 ilio deportabitur, intelligit Gyaram
 & Cycladas.

(2) Dabit in laqueum vestigia noster

Perfidus, & nigri patietur carceris (b) uncum.

(c) Aut Maris Aegaei rupem, scopulosque frequentes

Exilibus magnis.

Or to teach others useful Lesson,
 Must to the Gallows make procession,
 Where the poor Wretch, on sad Triangle,
 A publick Spectacle shall dangle,
 Doubtless so long a wish'd for sight,
 Cannot but ravish with delight;

And then at last, with joyful mind
 You'll own, Heaven's neither deaf nor blind.

The Pretor late as Judge or President of the Court, to whom by the draw-
 ing of Lots was added a certain Number of Assessors, who were upon their
 Judgment or Verdict. (a) *Pena talis est amara* (b) *POENA Crudele et horrenda*
Numinis involi. (c) *Tandemque facere iudic.* (d) *quasi sceleratus debet.*
 Nec (c) *surdum, nec* (d) *Tresnam quemquam esse uerum.* (e) *TANDENQUE* Latueris per-
 jurum sui peccati decem ultorem
 sententia. (f) *NEC SURDUM* Qui non au-
 diat perjuris hominum, & preces
 oppressorum via dictum divinam
 sententiam implorantia.
 (g) *NEC TIBIAM* Nec occum.
 in hac Tribus.

FINIS

(2) *FINIS* The common Copy of this Poem in this place have it.
 To make out which the Commentators have been put upon se-
 veral Fancies and Shifts, of which Number I have seen the plainest, assum-
 ing, That the Poet reckons here not after the Roman, but the Greek man-
 ner. The Greek counting eight Ages viz. Gold, Silver, Electrum (or
 a mixture of Gold and Silver) Brass, Copper, Lead, Iron and Wood, and so
 by consequence the Age worse than Iron, must be the Ninth; in which reck-
 oning, he is forced to strain hard to make the Metals reach to eight, mak-
 ing the Iron, which is the fourth in the Roman, the eight in the Greek ac-
 count.

ANNOTATIONS.

(1) **S**heriff. Our Author observes, That Offenders often escape the Censure of the Laws, by corrupting the *Prætor* or Judge, and swaying his *Urn* or Judgment, which I have been bold to change into a more Modern way of Corruption, by bribing Sheriffs and packing Juries, a very parallel Practice. But for the better explanation of our Author, I have thought it convenient, to say something here of the Manner of the *Roman* Tryals at Law. The *Prætor* sat as Judge or President of the Court, to whom by the drawing of Lots was added a certain Number of Assistants, who were upon their Oaths to give a true Judgment or Verdict: Which after the hearing the Cause they signified by casting certain Balls or Tables of Wax into the *Prætor's* *Urn*; who collecting their Votes according to the majority pronounced the Opinion or Sentence of the Court, as the Lord High Steward does among our Peers. If the Majority of the Votes were marked with the letter A. the Defendant was Acquitted, if with C. he was Condemned: If with N. L. (i. e.) *Non Liquet*, it betokened they were not satisfied with the fulness of the Proof. And then the Cause was deferred to a further hearing, which many Turns in the transacting the Business by the *Prætor*, might give opportunity for a Bribe to slip in upon occasion.

(2) *Past Ages*. The common Copies of our Author in this place have it, *Nona etas*. To make out which the Commentators have been put upon several Fancies and Shifts, of which Number *Lubin* seems the plainest, affirming, That the Poet reckons here not after the *Roman*, but the *Grecian* manner; The *Greeks* counting eight Ages viz. Gold, Silver, *Electrum* (or a mixture of Gold and Silver) Brass, Copper, Lead, Tin and Iron, and so by consequence the Age worse than Iron, must be the Ninth; in which reckoning, he is forced to strain hard to make the Metals reach to eight, making the Iron, which is the fourth in the *Roman*, the eight in the *Grecian* account,

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count, which is very liable to suspicion, since it is apparent in our Authors, 61b. Satyr Verse the 24th. our Author counting the Ages by the Metals, makes no such distance between the Silver and the Iron Age, saying,

Omne aliud crimen Mox ferrea protulit Aetas.

where the word *Mox* implies the Iron was not long after the Silver Age. And therefore I have followed *Nunc aetas*, according to the Roman account. Page 7th.

(3) *Saturn*. Here our Poet takes an occasion to lash out into a large description of the Golden Age, for the largeness of which Digression, he has been censured, and might well have deserved it, if he had had no other design in it, than a bare description. But his satyrick Vein lays hold on so fair an occasion, to rally and deride the folly of the Roman Theology, and multiplicity of Deities, and to expose their Vanity to the derision of severer Judgments; the wiser Heads, even in those Dark Times, concluding it most absurd to imagine, there could be more or other than one immense and incomprehensible Being. Our Author says the World lived simply and honestly in the Golden Age, before *Saturn* was expelled from his Kingdom of *Coea*, and forced to fly into *Italy*, where he was kindly received and harboured by *Janus*. Page 8th.

(4) *Juno*. Before *Juno* was grown into her Teens, and Married to her Brother *Jupiter*. Page 9th.

(5) *Jove*. When *Jupiter* skulked in the Caves of Mount *Ida*, where he was concealed by his Mother from his Father *Saturn*, who had bound himself by Contract with his elder Brother *Titan*, to devour all his Male Children, That after him *Titan* or his Children might inherit their Birth-right in the Kingdom. Page 9th.

(6) *No handsom Boy*. Before *Ganymede* was perfer'd to be Page and something else to *Jupiter*, and to fill *Nectar* in the place of *Hebe*. Page 9th.

(7) *Or Wench*. *Hebe* the Goddess of Youth and Daughter of *Juno*, she was removed from her Office of filling *Nectar* for the Gods, to make room for *Ganymede* Son to the King of *Troy*, which made *Juno* have a perfect Aversion for that City, and to plague *Aeneas* in his Travails, she was married to *Hercules* after his deification. Page 9th.

(8) *Vulcan*

Annotations.

(8) *Vulcan*. Before *Vulcan* was made the Smith of Heaven, and kept his Forge in the Island of *Lypary*, whence coming all besmeared with Smoak, they made Smug wash, before he was admitted to the Table. Page 9th.

(9) *Atlas*. A high Mountain in *Mauritania*, whose Top is invisible, being obscured with Clouds, and covered with constant Snow, which made the ignorant Inhabitants conjecture the Mountain prop'd up Heaven. And might give occasion to the Poets to fancy the Heavens were supported by a Gyant of that Name, who might well be sensible, and sink under the oppression of so many new created Godheads. Page 10th.

(10) *Ocean and Hell*. When *Jupiter* with the help of his Brothers, *Neptune* and *Pluto*, had depos'd their old Father *Saturn*, they divided the Dominion amongst them in this manner. *Jupiter* obtained Heaven for the Seat of his Government, *Neptune* ruled the Ocean, and *Pluto* the Souls in Hell: which fabulous division might fall out real in this manner: *Jupiter* the eldest had the Crown, *Neptune* was Admiral, and *Pluto* High Priest and Chief Justice, governing their Souls and Bodies, with Terrors of Laws and Conscience. Page 10th.

(11) *Gentleman*. Captain *Urats* his Opinion in the Case, doubtless of great consolation at the Gallows. Page 20th.

(12) *Graunger*. A Person very notorious for his prodigious Science and dexterity in Counterfeiting all manner of Hands and Writing, who being at last detected, performed the Exercises usual in those Cases, and through the Pillory over-saw several Markets according to his Sentence in the Court of King's Bench, where he lately dyed.

(13) *Gelt*. The German Word for Money, often and clamorously repeated by the Mercenary Switzers when they mutiny for Pay; to which demand, if they have not present satisfaction, they have often in the face of their Enemy thrown down their Arms, rather choosening to expose their Lives to the Enemy, than fight for ill Pay-Masters. Page 30.

(14) *Newgate Calendar*. The Judges at the Old Bayly and all Assizes, have a Calendar or Writing given them wherein the Names and Crimes of every particular Prisoner is set down. Page 31.

(15) *Monument*. The Pillar erected by the City of *London* in Memory of

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of the great and dreadful Fire 1666, whereon Sir *Patient Ward* in his Majoralty caused an Inscription to be engraven, charging the Fire of *London* to have been procured by the Contrivance and Treachery of the Papists. Which Inscription has been since expunged by Authority. Page 31.

(16) *Buccaneers*. The *Jamaica* Rovers, or Free-booters so called, famous and terrible in the *West*, Judges for their many and desperate Exploits, whose Custom is, when they surprize and sack a Town, first to plunder the Church, and then make it a Prison for the *Spaniards*. Page 32.

(17) *Blood*. Famous for his attempt to steal the Crown, and seize the Person of the Duke of *Ormond*.

(18) *The Pygmy-Land*. Here our Author to divert his Friend, describes the ridiculous War between the Cranes and the Pygmies, a dwarfish Nation inhabiting the remote Mountains of *India*, at continual Wars with their Mortal Foes the Cranes, who infest their Country. They make a yearly expedition to the Sea side, armed with Bows and Arrows, and riding on Rams and Goats, about the Spring time, when the Cranes hatch, where they destroy their Eggs and young ones, lest growing too numerous they might overpower them and force them from their Country, as they once drove a Colony of their Nation out of *Thrace*. Page 34.

(19) *Crypsinus*. A Stoick of a meek Temper, a subtil Logician. He dyed laughing. Page 38.

(20) *Thales*. One of the Seven wise Men of *Greece*. Page 38.

(21) *Socrates*. A most excellent Philosopher, of a mild and pleasant Humor, he was falsly accused by *Anitus*, *Lycon* and *Melitus*, for holding some wrong Opinion of the Gods: Being brought before the Judges, and by them asked what in his own Opinion he deserved; He answered, to be maintained at the publick Charge, which free Answer so distasted the Bench, That they Condemn'd him to dy by Poyson, which he drank without Concern. Page 38.

(22) *Whoever*. A worthy Opinion of a Heathen Poet, agreeing with the Principles of Christian in Holy Writ. Page 44.

(23) *Ban-*

Annotations

(23) *Banquet Ghost.* In the Tragedy of *Macbeth*, where the coming in of the Ghost disturbs and interrupts the Entertainment. Page 45.

(24) *Vision Dicks.* In the Tragedy of *Richard the 3d.*

(25) *Commission.* A sort of Turkish Opinion held amongst the Seamen, that every Bullet has his *Commission* to hit the person predestinated, and no other, which stroke of Fate is inevitable.

(26) *The Devil.* Alluding to a Fable in *Aesop*, where the Malefactor in Prison summons his Familiar to his Assistance according to their Contract, the Spirit appearing with a Bundle of old Shoes, which he pretended he had worn out on his Errands; and told him without a Recruit he could not budge one foot further; not quite so treacherous a trick as he served the Conjuror in the Tragedy of the Duke of *Guise*. Page the last.

(10) *Cyprian.* A stoick of a meek Temper, a subtil Logician. He dyed laughing. Page 38.

(20) *Julian.* One of the seven wise Men of Greece. Page 36.

FINIS

(21) *Severus.* A most famous Lawyer, who was falsely accused by some of the holding some wrong Opinion of the Gods; he was brought before the Judges, and by them asked what in his own Opinion he answered; He answered, to be maintained at the publick Charge, which he drank without Concern. they condemn'd him to dy by the sword, which he drank without Concern. Page 38.

(22) *Waller.* A worthy Opinion of a Heaten Poet, agreeing with the Principles of Christian in Holy Writ. Page 44.

(23) *Ban-*

